The study of the Cirripedia of the region of the Kerguelen Islands began at the end of last century. In the collections of the “Challenger” 4 species were found from this area: Scalpellum improvissum Hoek, S. recurvirostrum Hoek, Hexelasma [= Bathylasma] coralli forme Hoek, and Lepas australis Darwin (see Hoek, 1883; Murray, 1895, 1896). Later works on the Antarctic (Zevina, 1964, 1968; Ross & Newman, 1969) and even a fundamental monographic study (Newman & Ross, 1971) did not add any new species to the Cirriped fauna of the islands.

In the material collected by the Soviet research vessel “Skyth” off the Kerguelen Islands and Crozet Island, we found 8 species of Cirripedia. Two of these, Conchoderma auritum (L.) and Verruca gibbosa Hoek, are cosmopolitan. C. auritum was found by us off the Kerguelen Islands, while V. gibbosa was taken off Crozet Island at a depth of 545-520 m. V. gibbosa has repeatedly been encountered in the southern hemisphere, including in Antarctic waters, at depths between 500 and 3000 m. Two other species, Lepas australis Darwin and Bathylasma coralli forme (Hoek), are circumantarctic and have already been mentioned before from the Kerguelen region. The fifth species, Scalpellum (Arcoscalpellum) recurvirostrum Hoek, was first described by Hoek (1883) from material taken in this region at a depth of 274 m. This species is represented in our material by 6 specimens collected on the shelf of the Kerguelen Islands at a depth of 195 to 225 m. Furthermore the “Skyth” collected three new species on the shelf of the Kerguelen Islands and Crozet.

Thus four species have so far only been reported from this region, while the four others are cosmopolitan or circumantarctic. Three of these widely distributed species live attached to floating objects (Lepas australis), whales and ship's bottoms (Conchoderma auritum), or live at a considerable depth (Verruca gibbosa). The fourth, Bathylasma coralli forme, inhabits the shelf and the bathyal region (in our collection it was dredged at a depth of 127 to 410 m, and was earlier taken off Scott Island at a depth of 500 to 900 m). It is not clear why this latter species is so widely distributed. We might suggest that its larvae are transported over long distances by currents.

Scalpellum (Arcoscalpellum) eugeniae n. sp.

Material. — R/V “Skyth”, cruise III, off the Kerguelen Islands, depth 178-334 m, about 100 specimens on little pebbles. Holotype in the Moscow Zoological Museum, Reg. No Mg 906.
Measurements. — Length of capitulum 6 mm, breadth 3.5 mm; length of peduncle 2 mm, breadth 3 mm.

Description. — The animal is smooth, with white plates situated close together. The capitulum has an acute, slightly curved angle. The basal part of the peduncle is strongly swollen, a condition which must be attributed to the presence of eggs. Younger specimens, bearing no eggs, have no such swellings.

Fig. 1. Scalpellum engeniae n. sp. a, mandible; b, maxilla I; c, maxilla II; d, caudal appendage; e, male; f, general view; g, rostrum; h, carina.

The tergum is long, narrow, with acute upper and lower angles. The scutum is broad, with an acute apex pushed over the tergum. The carina is small, with a flat roof and narrow sides. The upper latus is small, triangular, with a narrow slightly curved apex. The carinal latus is triangular, with a strongly curved umbo projecting slightly over the upper latus. The inframedian latus is large and equilaterally triangular, with the apex above the rostral latus and only a little lower than the apex of the carinal latus. The rostral latus is quadrangular, with nearly equal sides, the slightly concave upper side being the longest. The rostrum is large and oval.

The peduncle is short, strongly narrowing proximally, and sparsely covered with large triangular scales.

The labrum shows no teeth, its outer side being covered with thin thorns. The